

THE DANISH WAR.

Siege of Duppel by the Prussians and Austrians.

The Key to the Danish Military Position.

Spirited Resistance of the Danes.

Important Movements by Land and Water.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

Berlin, March 16, 1864.

The Campaign in Jutland—Engagement at Velle—Occupation of Hørsens and Aarslev—Military Position of the Danes—The Proposed Conference, &c.

The operations of the Allies in Jutland have been conducted so far with the same rapidity and success that attended their advance into Schleswig, until they were brought up all standing before the intrenchments of Duppel.

The army, under the command of Field Marshal Wrangel, commenced its march from Kolding on Tuesday, the 15th, in two columns, the left being formed by the Austrian corps of General Goltz, the right by General Manteuffel's division of Prussian guards (ten battalions, twelve squadrons and twenty-four guns), and a division of reserves, or about thirty-five to forty thousand men in all. The Field Marshal and the Crown Prince of Prussia accompanied the division of guards, who took the direction of Fredericia, which lies twenty-five miles east-northeast of Kolding, near the entrance of the Little Belt. At the village of Søghol they encountered a detachment of Danes, whose numbers are not stated, but who were at all events greatly inferior to the advancing column, and appear to have been commanded by a general officer.

A slight engagement ensued, during which a company of Danish infantry (one hundred and thirty men, with their officers) were cut off and forced to surrender, after which the remainder of the corps effected their retreat to Fredericia. In this skirmish General Wiltse and his chief of staff were both wounded, the latter dangerously. The Prussian casualties amounted to only two men killed, and two officers and twenty privates wounded. The march of the Austrians met with greater difficulties. It seems destined that the weight of the contest shall fall upon them, while the Prussians are constantly disappointed in their hopes of distinguishing themselves and showing that they are not the holiday soldiers people take them for.

On approaching the heights of Velle, a small though midway between Kolding and Hørsens, almost due north of the former town, the Austrian advance posted, consisting of a troop of Windischgrätz dragoons, fell in with a body of Danish cavalry, and a hand-to-hand fight took place, in which Captain Count Coran was wounded and taken prisoner; but, reinforcements soon coming up, the Danes were finally driven from the heights, and after a severe struggle, which continued in the streets of Velle, were obliged to retire to some distance towards Hørsens. In his official report General Goltz admits a loss of one hundred and eight men, including five officers, but claims to have made one hundred and twenty prisoners.

The next day the Austrians occupied Hørsens, and after having there for twenty-four hours proceeded to Sønderburg and Aarslev, which was evacuated by the Danes on Saturday evening, and taken possession of by the Austrian vanguard on Sunday morning.

Aarslev, the capital of Jutland, is a seaport town of eleven thousand inhabitants, situated on the western shore of the Kattegat, and the chief point of communication between Jutland and Copenhagen. The Danish division of Gen. Hagerman, which was entrusted with the defence of Jutland, is said to have retired to Viborg, a central position, north of Aarslev, on the railway that runs through the peninsula; but it is probable that the greater part of their troops have joined the garrison of Fredericia, and that only a small body has been left in the interior to carry on a guerrilla war against the Allies, in which they will be assisted by the inhabitants, who are as zealously attached to the cause of Denmark as their Southern neighbors are to that of Germany. The citizens of Viborg fired from their windows at the advancing Austrians, who, in consequence, have "made an example," as they call it, by shooting four of them by court martial, according to a practice introduced by the great Napoleon in Spain and Germany, and which has always been strongly condemned by German writers. There is no reason, in fact, why the population of a country should not be allowed to fight in defence of their homes as well as regular soldiers, or why they should be treated as criminals merely because they do not wear uniforms. If Germany were to be overrun by French or Russian armies, and the inhabitants of the towns and villages were to rise against the invaders, no doubt the German press would be loud in their praise; but the golden rule of doing as you would be done by is still more rarely adhered to in international concerns than in private life.

While this is going on in the North, the most stirring contest continues in the "southern," the neck of land, the extreme extremity of which is occupied by the fortifications of Duppel. On Saturday a reconnaissance took place in the direction of Sattrup, which resulted in the capture of thirty-five Danish soldiers. It is surprising, by the way, how many prisoners the Danes lose out of their small army. A large proportion of them, to be sure, are Schleswigers, who are glad of an opportunity of being "captivated." A combined movement was undertaken next day by the brigades of Røder and Gølsen, who expelled the enemy from the villages of Høvel and Backebøl after an engagement in which the Prussians had two officers and fifteen men killed and wounded. Backebøl lies a mile and a half north, and Høvel three miles west of Duppel, and their occupation is based upon as the prelude to active operations against the Danish seaboard.

On Monday it was generally reported that the bombardment of Duppel had actually commenced, and a telegram to that effect was even inserted in the *Köln Zeitung*; but we have direct accounts from the Prussian headquarters in which nothing of the kind is mentioned. Very likely these rumors are only spread to distract the attention of the Danes and prevent them from sending reinforcements from Alsens to Fredericia, while that fortress is being invested by Marshal Wrangel. That the small Danish army is divided into two halves, incapable of affording assistance to each other, and cowed up in narrow positions, from which they cannot stir without encountering an overwhelming force, and where they are consequently obliged to await the attack of the enemy at any moment he may think proper to select, or to wait them out in watching and in outpost affairs, for which their brave but rather heavy and unwieldy infantry are ill adapted, and in which they suffer losses which they are not able to replace, and which increase still further the disproportion between their numbers and those of their adversaries.

In these circumstances, abandoned by France and England, and with little prospect of armed assistance, even from Sweden, notwithstanding the corps of observation which is to be concentrated to Scania, it would be no wonder if the courage of the Danes, which has hitherto borne up against unparalleled difficulties, were to fail them, and if they finally made up their minds to negotiate. Hitherto they have fairly refused to send representatives to the conference suggested by the British government unless Schleswig were first evacuated by the German troops; but this is not to be thought of, and if they attend the conference it must be on the basis proposed by Prussia—either the Danes evacuating Alsens and the Allies Jutland, or both parties remaining in possession of the territory they occupy at the conclusion of the armistice. If the Danes understand their own interest they will certainly give way.

By making peace now they may still preserve both Schleswig and Holsten, not, perhaps, an integral part of the kingdom of Denmark, but attached to it at least

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

The Siege of Duppel—The Intrenchment of the Danes—Operations of the German Allies to Get Possession of the Key of the Danish Position—The Fortifications of Duppel-Alsen.



by the same dynastic ties that connected Scotland with England previous to the union, such a compromise would be ruinous to the hopes of the Duke of Augustenborg and his partisans, which are founded exclusively on the obstinacy of the Danes, and who have just sustained an irreparable loss by the unexpected death of the King of Bavaria, the only German sovereign, with the exception of petty princes like the Grand Duke of Baden and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg who were really friendly to their cause, and who may be said to have fallen a victim to it. A day or two before his death his brother-in-law, the Archduke Albert, had arrived at Munich on a mission from the Emperor of Austria, who was highly indignant at the attitude assumed on the Danish question by a State which has always been accustomed to regard as his vassal. After a stormy interview with the Archduke the King was suddenly taken ill, and grew worse so rapidly that he was dead before the majority of his subjects knew there was anything the matter with him.

The Duppel-Alsen Fortifications.
After the battle at Sattrup, in April, 1864, in which the Danes were defeated, they retreated to the island of Alsens, pressed by the federal (German) troops until they reached the Sønderburg bridge, the only fortification which at that time there existed. The most extreme eastern point, at Sønderburg, is the Vangsbjerg and the island, surrounded by water on three sides, and is covered with three lines of hills running from east to west. On the top of one of these hills were the ruins of an old fortification, for a war for the possession of Alsens occurred between the crown of Denmark and the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein as early as the thirteenth century. There are many Druvden and Hænen tombs in this neighborhood, and it seems that this place in pagan times was consecrated to some pagan god. The inhabitants of Sønderburg related in 1848 still a great many mysterious legends in relation to this locality. When Christianity extended to paganism this holy place became a very unwholesome one, and the hills were called the "Dubbelsberg" (Devil's Mountain), from which the name of Duppel or Duppel is derived.

Already on the 25th of May, 1864, the Danes suddenly advanced from Sønderburg, drove off the outposts, composed of Mecklenburg troops, and occupied the island and the village of Duppel. An attempt was made on the 6th of June to dislodge the Danes; but the Germans were repulsed with considerable loss to the Prussians. When the latter advanced towards Sønderburg, the Danes advanced from Duppel along the heights from Sønderburg to Aarslev. The federal troops advanced from Sønderburg and took their position at Sattrup, which had been fortified as a magazine.

The Prussians suddenly turned around, and the Danes, seeing that they had been fooled, withdrew from Sønderburg, whither they had advanced, and fell back to their old position. This operation showed that an advance to Jutland, or even to North Schleswig, would be very dangerous. The plan would always be exposed, and the Danes would always be ready to make from their secure position an Alsen sudden raid on the line of communication of the advanced army. It was clear that it was necessary first to take Duppel, and, if possible, Alsens; but, by the armistice of Molme, this campaign for that year was closed. The campaign of 1860 commenced with the successful though sanguinary charge of the Saxons and Bavarians on the Duppel heights, which in the meantime had been much fortified by the Danes. Alsens was not attacked, and during the campaign of 1860 no attempt was made to take that island, as the advantages of that position were in no way adequate to the enormous sacrifice of life which it would have cost if the attempt had been made. The Duppel heights, towards Alsens and the east, fortified by the federal troops with three colored and six open works, connected by rifle pits, and mounted with forty-nine batteries, with six eighty-four pound mortars. The whole

of the Tenth German federal army corps and a part of the Ninth occupied Sønderburg, for the protection of the fortifications and the right flank of the then (towards Jutland) advancing Prussian army. The Danes were continually operating with their vessels between Alsens and Fredericia, in Jutland, it was impossible to ascertain where their main force was located, while at Duppel an attack was attempted. As it appeared that the fortifications were to be attacked, the Danes advanced on Fredericia, and destroyed the new army of Schleswig-Holstein. During the time that the German army was at Sønderburg, the Prussian army and the fortification of the Duppel heights were left to the latter; and the Danes, appreciating the importance of this position, have during fifteen years, had the opportunity of making Duppel and Alsens a provisional fortress, which it is almost impossible to take; and if an accident should occur, and no demonstration or evacuation of the Danish army take place, the Allies will never come in possession of Alsens. As the position cannot be enclosed, and can be attacked on one side only, the superior force of the attacking party cannot avail much.

The fortress proper, the Duppel, is the island of Alsens. As the Germans are not provided with vessels of war, it can be attacked only from the west side, a distance of one mile, and here the position is protected by the Alsens, three hundred and fifty feet high, and which is covered with gunboats and floating batteries. There, where the channel becomes narrow, and where there is only the slightest distance to the island, the Danes have erected an approach. At Sønderburg, where the channel is narrowest, a redoubt has been erected on the right bank. Batteries that are built on the left bank, and which are covered by the land side provided with two heavy bridge heads.

The front of the Alsens fortifications, the Duppel heights, which to Alsens bear the same relation as the Dannebrog, Mønten and Sønderburg towards Sønderburg, is provided with the following fortifications—
The most extreme line of defense of the Danes is a line of outposts which extend from the west side of the village of Duppel along a small creek, running through the meadows from Sønderburg, and which at Sønderburg terminates in a millpond. This line of outposts, if driven back to the fortifications, would always endeavor to occupy the former position, until a formidable attack would prevent it. The second line is a line of outposts, which is the village of Duppel, partly covered by a creek, which at Sønderburg terminates in the sea. The outposts are connected with each other and with the rear works by means of rifle pits. Behind these trenches, on the Duppel Mountain, in the main work, a six-sided redoubt, with bastion-like walls of brick, about twenty feet high, its walls are probably mounted with twelve batteries, and the redoubt is a formidable work, in which, in case of a successful attack, the garrison retreats, in order to annoy the enemy as much as possible while occupying the redoubt, and so facilitate the retaking of it from the front. These blockhouses are provided for twenty-four hours, and cannot be taken by means of "rifle batteries" or by starving the occupants.

In the rear of their main work, on the second line of higher hills, there are six similar fortifications, closed and open trenches, and behind this line there is a rifle pit, and three fortifications are, by covered avenues, in communication with the main work, and the territory is many places undermined. The trenches are armed with more than one hundred guns.

It is apparent that it would be folly to expect first a position like this, which, by the way, with fifteen hundred men, can be defended against a force four times as large, could be taken on the first charge. The position must be fully attacked—that is to say, two lines must be drawn, and heavy siege batteries placed in position, and then, when the Danes have been completely surrounded, a charge may be made. On the demolished Danish fortifications new fortifications must be erected against Alsens, and from there the garrison must be driven off by batteries. The Sønderburg and Alsens fortifications must be demolished, and then, by means of pontoons, the attempt must be made to cross to Alsens.

To save human life it would be advisable to leave a corps of observation before Duppel, and force the Danes, by the occupation of Jutland, to surrender Alsens. The occupation of Jutland is in any case a necessity; for if the Danes, by the occupation of Jutland, are not compelled to say nothing of Schleswig-Holstein, the operations against Alsens cannot be successful.

For more than two thousand years the Germans and the Danes have been in the habit of warring against each other; and during this long period the fleets of the Hanse towns were really successful against the Danes. However, by means of the fleet, held away in the Baltic only can attack and hold the Schleswig islands; for Fredericia and the Årre islands belong also to Schleswig. This

was known in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and experience taught it again fifteen years ago.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Bombardment and Defence of Duppel—Naval Movements of the Germans, &c.

COPENHAGEN, March 17, 1864.
The Prussian batteries opened fire yesterday morning on the Duppel intrenchments. The enemy fired also, but with less effect. We replied occasionally, in all thirty-five times. Our firing seemed to be successful, as two of the enemy's batteries were silenced for some time. We have two officers killed and one wounded. Sixteen privates were killed and forty-nine wounded.

HAMBURG, March 17, 1864.
According to a handbill emanating from the printing office of Grove & Thiemann, and distributed in this city at eight o'clock this morning, Prince Frederick of Augustenborg was found dead in his bed at Kiel.

SÖNDERSBORG, March 18—9 A. M.
On Thursday there was heavy cannonading and fighting all along the line of Duppel village, and the Tønsberg position was taken by the Prussians, after a heroic resistance by the Danes. The position of Duppel is still unharmed. The soldiers of the Prussians are always four to one. Their artillery has ranged three miles. A Danish colonel was killed to-day, and seventy wounded were brought in. The enemy's losses are severe. The Danish army is undaunted.

FLANSEN, March 18, 1864.
The bombardment of the intrenchments of Duppel was resumed to-day. A terrific cannonade is being heard here.

COPENHAGEN, March 19—P. M.
Yesterday three Prussian men-of-war attacked the Danish blockading squadron off Greifswalde, Pomerania. After an engagement of two hours the Prussian vessels returned to the harbor.

ARTILLERY firing was resumed to-day at Duppel. HAMBURG, March 19, 1864.

The Danish government has decreed the release of the Hanoverian ships under embargo in Danish ports.

HAMBURG, March 19, 1864.
The Danish government has decreed the release of the Hanoverian ships under embargo in Danish ports.

ADVISED from Stockholm on the 18th, evening, state that fresh disturbances had taken place.

The police office was attacked, and the windows in the residence of the Chief of Police smashed.

The military were called out to quell the riot, and eleven persons were arrested.

The Duppel intrenchments upon more energetic measures being taken by the government.

The French Ambassador has left Christiania.

PARIS, March 20, 1864.
The Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian navy has received a report stating that yesterday the Årre, with three gunboats, again put to sea in search of hostile shipping.

The cruise had no result, however, as the Danish ships having left Prussia waters. The report concludes, therefore, that there can be no question of an existing blockade of the Prussian coast.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords on the 18th of March Earl Russell said—Seeing that the noble earl opposite has given notice of his intention, on the motion for adjournment, to call the attention of the House to the actual state of affairs in Germany and Denmark, I rise on public grounds to request the noble earl not to present to bring on that discussion. I do not expect that anything that falls from the noble earl will be of any use to the government in respect to the affairs of Denmark and Germany. There are, however, reasons of public policy which make it desirable that there should be no discussion at the present moment. In the first place, I have now to present by command of her Majesty's various papers in continuation

of those which were presented a few weeks ago. These papers contain the further correspondence which has taken place up to a very recent period. In the next place, there has been a correspondence recently carried on with regard to the holding of a conference and a proposed armistice, and I have good hopes that the Danish government will agree to that conference. If that should be the case, I should hope that an armistice, on the grounds of humanity and on the basis already proposed, would be acceptable to all parties. But that matter is still in doubt, and your lordship will see that the discussion of this subject, at a time when those matters are still in doubt, would be very undesirable. I do therefore trust that the noble earl, on grounds of public policy, will postpone the discussion until all the papers which have been presented are in your lordship's hands. Although, as I have stated, I have no fear that anything that the noble earl might say would interfere with the settlement of this question, yet any discussion at the present moment would be liable to misapprehension by the parties now engaged in war, and might thus tend to the public injury, and prevent the success of the negotiations which are now being carried on. (Heir, hear.)

The Earl of Exeter—Under the circumstances stated by the noble earl I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of bringing on at the present moment a discussion on the existing state of affairs in Germany and Denmark. (Heir, hear.) At the same time I cannot come to the conclusion at which he arrives. I do not mean to participate in the noble earl's opinion, and a discussion on the subject in this House would have an injurious effect. On the contrary, I am very much afraid that if we adjourn the discussion, we shall postpone it until a period when it will be too late to produce any beneficial effect.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF CORK.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

The steamship City of Cork, Captain Tibbatts, from Liverpool March 19, via Queenstown 21st, arrived at this port at eight o'clock yesterday morning.

Her news is one day late.

By the arrival of this morning the steaming Windeba had nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Two fires occurred at Cardiff on March 20, doing considerable damage. No lives lost.

Italy.

News from a reliable source at Rome states that the illness of the Pope has become more alarming.

The official Gazette of Turin announces the appointment of twenty-three new Senators.

India.

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

mean the German, by whom he was defeated in thirteen rounds, fourteen minutes and a half, and with Jim Ward, whom he conquered in seven rounds, twenty-six minutes, for two hundred pounds a side, in January, 1857. Jim Ward at the time of this defeat was champion of England, and, as a matter of course, Peter's victory entitled him to claim this position, but being in wretched circumstances, and not wishing to pursue the pugilistic profession any longer, he declined the honor and left Jim Ward still in possession of the title. Peter has long been host of the house where he died, but has seldom interfered in late years with matters connected with the prize ring. His chief fancies of late years have been pigeon flying, cocking and matters of all of which he was an excellent judge.

GRANT AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Reception of the General-in-Chief at the Stronghold of the Peninsula.

INSPECTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Speedy Departure of Gen. Grant for Other Fields of Operation.

Mr. Wm. H. Stiner's Despatch. April 1, 1864.

At half-past seven o'clock this morning Lieutenant General U. S. Grant arrived at this place from Washington, on board of the steamer City of Albany, Capt. Wm. Martin. He is accompanied by Major General W. F. Smith, Brigadier General Robinson and Rawlings, Col. Comstock, Lt. Kidder and Hon. Mr. Washburne, member of Congress from Illinois. There were also several ladies accompanying the General's party, among whom were Mrs. General Grant, Mrs. General Robinson and Mrs. Captain Kidder.

When the City of Albany hove in sight, and the jack was observed flying at her bow, great curiosity was manifested by an anxious crowd upon the wharf to know what distinguished personages were on board. Some thought that Major General Burnside was coming in advance of his corps; others that, owing to the presence of Judge Ould at this place, the President or Secretary of War was summoned. But every conjecture was idle, and only a very few of the initiated, who heard that the General-in-Chief of the United States Army was expected, surmised rightly in guessing that the City of Albany brought the hero of Vicksburg. As soon as the boat had been securely fastened, a great crowd went on board to obtain a glance of the man whose services the country so much appreciated, and who, by the voice of the people, has been placed in supreme command of our armies. While the people were bent upon having a good view of General Grant, they kept at a respectful distance, and no one had an opportunity to converse with him before proceeding to the fort.

General Grant and escort walked to General Butler's headquarters, through the side postern, carefully avoiding cutting through the main rally post. Inside of the fortress the distinguished visitors were met and conducted to General Butler's office by Colonel J. Wilson Skader, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTION.
By General Butler was of the most cordial description, and after a formal introduction of the respective staffs, Generals Grant and Butler withdrew to the latter's private office, to consult on business; doubtless connected with the impending spring campaign. While the two commanders were in consultation the ladies, who were left on the boat, were brought to headquarters in carriages and taken charge of by Mrs. General Butler. The distinguished guests made an inspection of the fort and made the tour of the ramparts, a distance of nearly one mile and a half.

A VISIT TO PORT WOOD.
or better known as the Rio Raps, was the next order on the programme, the entire party, accompanied by General Butler, Colonel Skader, Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, Chief Quartermaster, and Captain H. C. Clark, proceeding with the City of Albany. After a minute inspection of this new and formidable fortification the party returned to headquarters to indulge in a sumptuous dinner with General Butler. This afternoon a review of troops—white and colored—has been ordered especially for General Grant and escort.

THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GRANT.
According to his own words, will be to-morrow morning, as he has no time to make a thorough inspection of the entire department. Whatever may be the object of his visit to this place, one thing is certain, that he does not ignore or think lightly of General Butler's command; and we hope that, whatever is done towards the capture of the rebel capital, our little army here will share its labors and ultimate glory.

A STEAMER STRUCK IN SHIPWRECK.
was reported here late last night in a somewhat novel way. A telegraphic dispatch was received, dated from New York, which stated that twenty-six hours back, the wind blowing a perfect gale, the steamer Fulton passed a large steamer of Cape Henry, with machinery disabled, redoubt gone, and otherwise in distress, and that the Fulton could render her assistance. General Butler at once sent orders to Captain Alsenorth, through the quartermaster, to send out several vessels to look for the steamer in question.

THE SEARCH FOR THE MISSING STEAMER.
Have been sent away from here by order of General Butler, and their instructions regarding the ground to go over are as follows—
The steamer Amanda Windeba left here at two o'clock this morning, and is to pursue a course from Cape Henry south by south quarter south, eighty miles; north by north, twenty-eight miles; north by north quarter north, twenty-eight miles. Rate of speed, ten knots.

The steamer Montpelier left here at quarter before twelve last night, with Captain Alsenorth on board, and a steamer from Cape Henry south by south, fifty miles; north by north, twenty-eight miles; north by north quarter north, twenty-eight miles. Rate of speed, ten knots.

The steamer Desart got under way at half-past twelve this morning, and was to run at a speed of eighty knots an hour. Her course was north by north, twenty-eight miles; north by north quarter north, twenty-eight miles; north by north quarter north, twenty-eight miles. Rate of speed, ten knots.

ARRIVED FROM THE CITY OF CORK.
The steamship City of Cork, Captain Tibbatts, from Liverpool March 19, via Queenstown 21st, arrived at this port at eight o'clock yesterday morning.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

The steamship City of Cork, Captain Tibbatts, from Liverpool March 19, via Queenstown 21st, arrived at this port at eight o'clock yesterday morning.

Her news is one day late.

By the arrival of this morning the steaming Windeba had nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Two fires occurred at Cardiff on March 20, doing considerable damage. No lives lost.

Italy.

News from a reliable source at Rome states that the illness of the Pope has become more alarming.

The official Gazette of Turin announces the appointment of twenty-three new Senators.

India.

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich

Shirtings quiet, male twist, 40s. dull. Copper sheathing advanced 1/2d. do. the alloying. The India exchange has nearly closed. Lined tending upwards. Rich